United Nations CEDAW/C/NET/3/Add.1

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Distr.: General
27 October 2000

Original: English

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Consideration of reports submitted by States Parties under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Third periodic reports of States Parties*

The Netherlands**
(Netherlands Aruba)

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* For the initial report submitted by the Government of the Netherlands, see CEDAW/C/NET/1, Add.1, Add.2 and Add.3, which was considered by the Committee at its thirteenth session. For the second periodic report submitted by the Government of the Netherlands, see CEDAW/C/NET/2, Add.1 and Add.2. For the third periodic report submitted by the Government of the Netherlands, see CEDAW/C/NET/3.

** The present report is being issued without formal editing.

00-77535 (E) 280301

Introduction

The present report is submitted in pursuance of article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and in accordance with the guidelines of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. This third periodic report of Aruba covers the period from December 1997 to March 2000 and should be read in conjunction with the previous reports submitted by Aruba. The present report also takes into consideration the recommendations made by the Committee during the consideration of Aruba's initial report in 1993. It has been prepared by the intergovernmental Aruban Human Rights Committee, in cooperation with the Bureau of Women's Affairs and in consultation with the relevant non-governmental organisations.

Subjects which were dealt with in the previous reports and which have remained unchanged during the period covered by this report are not commented upon.

Articles 1 - 3: Legislative and policy matters

General

The second supplementary CEDAW report mentions the establishment of the Bureau of Women's Affairs (coming under the Social Affairs Department) in 1996. The Bureau's main task is to promote the development of national gender policy and to coordinate its implementation. To support the Bureau, a National Women's Council was set up in the same year. To advance regional cooperation on gender policies, a three-year cooperation agreement was signed in July 1996 at ministerial level between the Republic of Suriname, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The three countries agreed to take the Beijing Platform for Action as the basis for the development of their national gender policies. These institutional arrangements are a first step in the direction of a national machinery and the development of gender policies in Aruba. In March 2000, the cooperation agreement between the three countries was extended for a further three years.

Implementation of Beijing Platform for Action

1. Activities relating to regional cooperation

The regional cooperation agreement laid down that the results of projects were to be evaluated annually. The first evaluation meeting took place in Suriname on 26 June 1997. In 1996/1997, three regional meetings were organised on the image of women in the media, the position of women in political and public life and female training and employment. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of achieving a uniform regional view on the future of gender development. In order to ensure better national follow-up of recommendations emerging from the regional meetings, it was agreed to hold a meeting each year.

In November 1997, regional proposals for cooperative projects in 1997-1999 were formally agreed between the three countries. The projects follow from the Beijing Platform for Action and the needs analysis conducted in the three countries in 1996. They relate to the amendment of discriminatory statutory provisions, action to combat violence against women, the establishment of specific training programmes for women, the production of memoirs of women politicians, and the creation of guides to women's networks and gender awareness courses for women's bureaux, public servants and media

personnel. In 1997-1999, the three countries set about firming up and implementing the agreed projects. A regional newsletter has been published quarterly since 1997 to keep them informed of progress and results.

2. National-level activities

In the two years between June 1997 and June 1999, the activities of the Bureau of Women's Affairs were confined mainly to the provision of public information. The Bureau continued to cooperate with a local daily newspaper in publishing a monthly supplement designed to promote gender awareness and combat the existence of stereotypes with regard to the subordinate role of women. The supplement pays specific attention to statutory provisions which discriminate against women. In addition, the Bureau provided public information via the media, conducted information meetings with various target groups (in particular schoolchildren) and referred those in need of help to the appropriate social services. In 1997 it also launched a consciousness-raising campaign concerning violence against women and in 1998 a seminar was held on women's health issues.

In 1997, the Bureau for Women's Affairs held talks with the Aruba Police Force about the provision of immediate assistance to victims of domestic and other violence against women. Prompted by a number of cases of such violence, the police had acted on their own initiative to set up a pilot project for the reception of victims. The Bureau also approached neighbourhood organisations and other bodies to find out how it could help improve the position of women in their local communities. It decided, however, to discontinue this project in view of the lukewarm response from the neighbourhood organisations and the Bureau's own staffing constraints (a single coordinator). Finally, the Bureau made preparations for the publication of a guide to women's networks in Aruba. Questionnaires were sent to various institutions at the end of 1999 and the guide is to appear in the course of the year 2000.

The National Women's Council, which acts both on request and on its own initiative to advise the Minister on gender policy matters, has submitted a report advising that priority should be given to improving the economic position of women. The Council's draft report argues that the problems of women basically stem from their weak position in the labour market.

The staff and other resources available to the Bureau do not equip it to carry out projects

satisfactorily. Nevertheless, as part of the regional cooperation effort, it undertook to develop a job creation project for women, "Hende Muher den Progreso" (Women in Development). The aims of the project ~~were to~~ encourage, train and support women wishing to start up their own businesses, either individually or collectively. The project was funded by UNESCO and implemented in January - March 2000.

3. Participation at ECLAC regional women's conference

From 19 to 21 November 1997, an Aruban delegation consisting of the coordinator of the Bureau for Women's Affairs and the Social Affairs Department official with responsibility for women's affairs, attended the seventh regional conference on the integration of women in the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean region, held in Santiago, Chile. The aim of the conference was to evaluate follow-up to the Beijing Platform for Action in the relevant countries and to make recommendations concerning progress. It focused on two specific key issues which had been identified in the various international and regional forums: female participation in decision-making processes and poverty among women. The Aruban delegation's report on the conference not only contained an account of the proceedings and results, but also formulated recommendations concerning the development of national gender policies, the strengthening of local institutions and action to improve the position of women in the two areas addressed by the conference.

The second CEDAW report mentions preparations for a New Civil Code of the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba and lists the discriminatory provisions to be amended when the New Code is introduced. It focuses in particular on Book I (Family Law and the Law of Persons). The draft of the New Civil Code is currently before Parliament. Some important amendments have recently been made concerning the law of parentage. A major change is the deletion of the discriminatory terms "legitimate" and "illegitimate" children and their replacement by "the existence of a relationship in family law between child and parent". Likewise, the current obligatory year-long period between the dissolution of a woman's marriage and any remarriage has been abolished. Finally, a new marriage of a mother is no longer a requirement for the denial of the fatherhood of a child.

Results and obstacles to progress

These activities at regional and national level have helped to increase awareness of gender

inequalities in Aruba and have encouraged a process of networking between government institutions and NGOs. Despite these positive results, however, the Bureau for Women's Affairs has not been able to establish national gender policies and accompanying action programmes and projects. Activities have been small in scale and generally ad hoc in nature. The main reason for this is the inadequate staffing and funding of the Bureau. Additional factors are the lack of a firm basis for the Bureau's powers within the government apparatus and the absence of an interdepartmental body to facilitate the process of coordination. The work of the Bureau is also impeded by the lack of proper gender-specific data, indicators for the monitoring of developments and relevant expertise to evaluate policy proposals, programmes and projects in terms of possible gender discrimination.

In 1998, as part of the events surrounding the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and following its report on the various human rights conventions between 1991 and 1998, the interdepartmental Aruban Human Rights Committee presented the government with a document describing the current state of play and containing conclusions and recommendations. In relation to the CEDAW convention, it urged the government to take various steps, including ensuring the rapid development of national gender policies, providing the Bureau for Women's Affairs with greater staff and other resources, and setting up an interdepartmental body under the leadership of the Bureau.

Education on parenting

Time is now being devoted in secondary schools to education on the family, motherhood and parenting. These topics are not, however, taught as a separate subject.

The first year of teacher training includes an integrated cultural and social studies/history course designed to give students some insight into economic, demographic, political, administrative, social and cultural trends in the society of Aruba. Students are intended to gain an understanding both of the process of cultural change in developing multicultural societies and of the social processes involved in the moulding of an individual identity and the development of social prejudices and stereotypes.

The junior and intermediate vocational school curricula include subjects known as "personal and social development" and "humanitarian education", but these pay little attention to the issue of stereotyping or sex discrimination. Because they are intended mainly to educate pupils for the workplace, they do little to prepare them for family life.

Issues of sex discrimination and gender conditioning in the upbringing of children were, however, explicitly addressed in the Emergency Childcare Training Course (a junior vocational level course for staff of childcare centres, organised in 1996 -1999 by the Social Affairs Department in cooperation with the FPNM Children's Foundation and the Education Department). These issues are also to be included in the curriculum for future training courses in this area.

Social studies is taught as a subject within general secondary education and covers issues like women's liberation, prejudice and discrimination. However, teachers are hesitant about discussing these topics with classes because of the present cultural climate of the country and their fear of provoking adverse reactions from parents and guardians. Although the Constitution of Aruba forbids discrimination on grounds of sex, the traditional inequality between the sexes still produces disparities in the way men and women are treated in society. Because it is part of an established social and cultural pattern, the traditional subordination of women within the family and wider community is not always perceived as a problem. The same social and cultural pattern also influences the content of the curriculum in this respect: in many schools, topics like sexuality and teenage pregnancy are taboo.

Parenting support and public education

The FPNM Children's Foundation provides sex education and regular courses on parenting children of different ages. It also disseminates information on parenting issues, for example via the media. The various themes addressed include role models and sexual stereotyping, and how these influence parenting. Parents are urged to help children develop their own individual identities, to treat girls and boys as equals and to avoid traditional role models and stereotypes. Because of established social and cultural patterns, the reactions of parents are not always entirely positive, especially where the rearing of male children is concerned. Boys are expected to be tough and strong and fathers tend to fear that their sons will grow up to display homosexual behaviour. These problems are exacerbated by the fact that courses are attended by many parents from Latin America, where traditional role models are even stronger. Experience shows that they find it even more difficult to grasp the importance of the courses.

Public information campaigns run by other organisations (including the Social Affairs Department, the Bureau for Women's Affairs, the Respect Me Foundation and the Foundation for Women in Distress) also include reference to male and female socialisation and the issue of how parents can break down traditional role models and stereotypes.

General Recommendations no. 12

In January 1998, the Aruba Police Force launched a project on "The police view of violence against women". As part of this project, two members of the force went to Suriname in October of that year to attend a two-week "train-the-trainer" course on domestic violence. The course was sponsored by the Foundation for Women in Distress and other organisations and covered:

- recognition (definition and forms) of domestic violence;
- causes of domestic violence (values and norms);
- ways of dealing with domestic violence (self-help and skills training).

One purpose of the course was to train staff from various governmental and private sector organisations (such as the police, social work and women's organisations) so that they could pass on their new knowledge and skills to their colleagues. The other was to start networking with bodies

dealing with these problems. The delegates from the Aruba Police Force have decided to develop a module to train police officers in ways of dealing with victims of domestic violence. There are also plans to increase public awareness by means of lectures and training courses on the problem. The police will be closely involved in this.

In order to improve assistance to victims of crime and those injured in road traffic accidents, the Aruba Police Force and the Public Prosecution set up a committee in late 1999 to make plans for the establishment of a victim support centre. The committee consists of representatives of the police, justice system, probation and after-care service, family supervision service, Social Affairs Department and Foundation for Women in Distress. In March 2000, the committee submitted its proposals to the Ministers of Social Affairs and Justice. The centre is to be a separate unit within the Social Affairs Department and the assistance it provides is to be based on the needs of the victim. Its main task will be to provide the best possible moral and practical support for victims. It will be staffed 24 hours a day and will work in close coordination with other relevant services.

Article 206 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure introduced on 1 October 1997 imposes a duty on the police to investigate any crime reported to them and to help victims obtain any assistance or support they may require.

With regard to the assistance provided by the Foundation for Women in Distress for victims of violence against women, the following figures can be added to the information given in the previous report.

Numbers of cases by type of violence in 1998

	Aruban women	Other nationalities	Total
serious assault	10	26	36
minor assault	21	14	35
threats	16	8	24
Total	47	48	95

Source: FHMD

This shows that a total of 95 cases of violence or threats against women were recorded in 1998. A

total of 153 clients visited the office in the course of the year. Twenty of these were in need of temporary refuge, 14 of them immediately. In 105 cases, information was provided. In 1997, the Foundation recorded a total of 109 cases of threats or violence against women. Experience shows that at least 80% of women given temporary refuge eventually return to their partners because of financial dependency. They are then frequently caught up in a cycle of domestic violence. Help for these women needs, therefore, to focus on the partner as well as the position of the woman herself.

In April 1998, the Foundation for Women in Distress signed a contract with the Aruban government's public housing agency (FCCA) to rent premises to be used as a refuge for women and children fleeing domestic violence. The furnishing of the house has been funded entirely by charitable donations, but the Foundation also received a government subsidy in 1998. Its plans to establish a larger refuge are expected to be realised in the second half of the year 2000.

May 1997 saw the launch of a preventive campaign on "Teen Dating Violence". The aim is to educate young people concerning the definition of violence and in a positive approach to sexual relationships. The Foundation for Women in Distress, the Social Affairs Department, the Aruba Police Force, the probation and after-care service and the child care and protection board have all lent the project their support. Various pilot programmes have been run in secondary schools in Aruba, using volunteers specially trained for the purpose, and the ultimate aim is to give such programmes a permanent place in the school curriculum.

In August 1999, an American-style "Domestic Violence Offender Programme" was attended by 12 social workers from the Foundation for Women in Distress and from a range of government bodies (including the prison service, Social Affairs Department, probation and after-care service, child care and protection board and the Aruba Police Force). This type of programme is designed to help offenders understand the destructive consequences of their violence and so improve their behaviour. At the same time, it offers them techniques for doing so. In 1999, the Foundation for Women in Distress built on this latter aspect by launching a project in cooperation with the probation and after-care service and the child care and protection board to give offenders the opportunity to attend a consciousness-raising course in return for freedom from prosecution or a reduced penalty. The course is still experimental and is given by staff of the probation and after-care service and the child care and protection board and other volunteers who have attended the Domestic Violence Offender Programme. The course involves one session a week over a period of 16 weeks. To date, it has been

attended by eight offenders. Three of them completed the course, three dropped out and two are still attending.

Finally, the Foundation has provided guest speakers for various bodies and schools in Aruba, and has provided public information via the print and broadcast media. In March 2000, a television programme was broadcast entitled "E ta stimami?" (Does he love me?) and in April 2000 a video on "Teen Dating Violence" is to be shown on television as part of the schools project. It will be followed by a panel discussion of its contents. The aim of these talks and programmes is to increase public awareness of the problem of violence against women.

Article 6: Traffic in women and prostitution

To the third paragraph in the second CEDAW report can be added: "The legal practice of prostitution by foreign women in Aruba takes place via the grant of residence and work permits." The women concerned may only work on approved premises and are subject to strict medical supervision by the authorities.

The work permit specifies the identity of the woman, her place of work, the name of her employer/ guarantor (who is responsible for providing suitable living accommodation), the duration of the work permit and that the woman is in paid employment. The employer must possess a permit allowing him to employ between one and four prostitutes during the night hours. The work permits refer to the women as "bartenders" or "hostesses" because their work takes them into adjacent areas in the bars and clubs licensed for night-time prostitution. This does not, however, mean that all female bartenders necessarily practise prostitution.

No figures are available on numbers of streetwalkers. They are not subject to medical supervision by the authorities since this form of prostitution is prohibited on public health grounds. Nor are any figures available on the numbers of Aruban women practising prostitution. Given the small size of the population and the heavy taboo on the subject, prostitution is certainly not practised openly by local women.

Nor has any evidence been found either of child prostitution or of women being trafficked or forced into prostitution against their will.

Article 7: Public and political life

The number of women in senior positions in 2000 is as follows:

Governor:	0
Minister:	2
Member of parliament:	5
Member of Social and Economic Council:	2 (including 1 deputy member)
Member of Advisory Council:	2 (the Secretary and deputy secretary)
Public Prosecutor:	2 (plus one in training)
Judge:	2

The Minister for Economic Affairs, Tourism, Social Affairs and Culture and the Minister for Education and Employment are at present both women.

Table 1 Female participation in politics 1983 - 1997

Year	Women on lists	Votes cast	Total candidates	Total votes	Average
1983	13	1005 (2.8%)		35898	77
1985	19	1431 (3.9%)		36642	75
1989	20	1793 (5.0%)	168	36032	90
1993	32	3681 (9.2%)	184	39867	115
1994	16	3299 (8.3%)	116	39566	206
1997	22	4978 (11.1%)	162	44741	226

During the most recent parliamentary elections, held in 1997, 12 of the 22 women on the party lists were among the top 10 candidates on their lists, while the remaining 10 were less highly placed.

The number of seats held by women on the executives of the three largest political parties is as follows:

AVP: 3 (out of 9 seats)

MEP: 2 (out of 7 seats)

OLA: 1 (out of 3 seats)

There are no obstacles to female membership of trade unions, but six of the twelve trade unions have no women at all on their executives.

On 14 March 1999, the MEP political party organised a seminar to mark both International Women's Day and the fiftieth anniversary of female suffrage in Aruba. Entitled "Famia e Fundeshi di e Comunidad" (Family; the cornerstone of society), the seminar was designed to increase the awareness of the general public (and women in particular) of the important role played by women both within the family and in political life. The main focus of the seminar was the importance of the family to social stability.

Article 10: Education

Equality of opportunity within education

To the information in the previous report may be added that the two sexes enjoy equal opportunities within the Aruban education system. Entry conditions are the same for both and the legislation firmly states that decisions on admission to a particular school are the prerogative of the relevant competent authority. In exercising this power, however, the competent authority is constrained by statutory regulations and public ideas of suitability. There is nothing to prevent it from setting specific admission requirements but administrative propriety demands that the parents or applicant (if no longer a minor) must always be informed of the reason if admission is refused.

Admission to public schools is open to all children of both sexes, irrespective of religion or belief. Under article I.1 of the Constitution of Aruba, public schools may not discriminate against children on the basis of religion, belief, political affiliation, race, sex or any other ground. However, private schools (i.e. schools run by a natural person or a legal person constituted under private law) are permitted to take account of the religious or other beliefs of children seeking admission (or of their parents).

Participation of the two sexes in education

The level of participation by the two sexes in nursery and primary education is virtually identical.

General secondary education offers a great deal of freedom in the choice of subject combinations. In practice, this often leads young people to make the wrong choices, whether because of inadequate advice from the school, parental pressure or their own preconceptions about the relative difficulty of subjects or suitability of subjects for boys or girls. Boys tend to choose the exact sciences and achieve better marks in them, while girls tend more towards languages and do better in that area. The whole system of set subject combinations has had the effect of narrowing the curriculum in general secondary education and has produced a strong emphasis on cognitive learning.

In vocational education, women tend to choose courses relating to administrative, caring or catering occupations, while male students prefer technical courses. The teacher training college is extremely

popular among women students: no fewer than 151 of its 180 students are female!

At the University of Aruba, the student gender balance is about equal in the Law Faculty, but women are clearly over-represented in the Finance and Economics Faculty, which has almost twice as many female as male students.

Evening classes are attended by large numbers of both sexes. There is, however, a clear difference in course preferences, with women tending to opt for general secondary courses and men greatly over-represented in technical education. One of the purposes of evening classes in Aruba is to provide second-chance education.

The restructuring of the Aruban education system

The present government of Aruba attaches high priority to the restructuring of the education system.

The Priepeb project was launched in 1995 to organise and coordinate the reform of nursery, primary and special needs education in Aruba. It has now produced a strategic plan for the period from 1999 to 2008. One area of reform is the relationship between home, school and society. The thinking behind this is that education needs to be the responsibility of the whole of society, not just of the school. The basic assumption is that the school cannot operate in isolation from the family and from society at large. For that reason, there is a desire to bring home and school closer together. It is important for teachers to be familiar with the home circumstances of individual children: to know whether they have somewhere quiet to do their homework and the nature of their cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Such home-school contacts help to personalise education. Vice versa, it is important for parents to know how the teacher views their child and to understand that they can call on the school for advice. Over the years, there has been a growing realisation that education is a socio-cultural phenomenon. One of the recognised problems in Aruban education is the relatively large number of broken homes and the consequent problems in children's upbringing. Teenage pregnancies often curtail young mothers' educational opportunities, causing them to leave school at an early age.

Priepeb's strategic plan includes the following action to improve the relationship between home, school and society:

- raising public awareness of the relationship between home, school and society;
- encouraging schools to draw up a work plan on this subject;
- orienting education to home, community and society;
- ensuring the availability of support for parents in relation to the education and upbringing of their children.

All these forms of action should help to make schools more effective and better able to help their pupils succeed in education.

Other areas of education currently being restructured are VWO (pre-university education) and AVO (general secondary education). The 1998 policy document produced by the steering group on the restructuring of AVO outlines the shape of things to come in these two areas. The steering group feels that the school system has become isolated from the cultural and social life of the country. This is reflected by the general lack of parental interest and involvement. School children also feel alienated by the gap that exists between the traditional culture of the schools and contemporary youth culture in Aruba. The aim of restructuring these areas of education is to bring them closer to the people and community and help parents and children identify with them.

To broaden their appeal, the focus in the new VWO and AVO curricula will shift towards the pursuit of knowledge as a means rather than an end. The old ideal of learning for its own sake must give way to a desire to acquire knowledge for practical purposes. Attention will no longer focus solely on the inculcation of facts and understanding, but will also be paid to the teaching of study skills, social skills, communication skills, etc. The traditional subject areas will be replaced by broader subject clusters. At present, youngsters have to decide at the age of twelve between five different types of secondary education; under the new system, they will be able to postpone that choice until they are more mature. The integrated two-year basic phase of VWO and AVO will centre on personal and social development and the curriculum will be designed to prepare children for adult life. The increasing role of technology, changing role models in society and the need for education to pay greater attention to values have prompted the introduction of three new subjects: technology, life-skills and "humanitarian education". During this initial phase, pupils will be given an extremely broad general education involving no fewer than 23 subjects, grouped into a number of clusters. The advantage of this is that pupils will be able to acquire a broad general knowledge base before opting for a specific type of further education or career, or being forced to specialise in any particular area. The remaining years of VWO and AVO will allow pupils to specialise in preparation for further or higher education, but will likewise provide a broad general education.

Freedom of choice regarding careers and further education

Although not a constitutional right, there is in Aruba complete freedom of choice regarding careers and further or higher education. This means that every citizen (irrespective of sex) can choose and actually embark upon any course of study free of external constraints pressures. Secondary school children receive professional advice from the Ministry of Education's careers advice centre, called "Mi futuro" (My Future), where they can obtain answers to all their queries concerning further education and career choices. Girls have access to the same information as boys; they are notified in exactly the same way about the latest opportunities in further and higher education and are free to choose from the same range of courses. For those intending to attend courses of higher professional or university education in the Netherlands, "Mi Futuro" also provides short courses designed to help them cope with the financial and emotional challenge of living on their own in an alien country and culture.

Freedom of career and educational choice does not mean a complete absence of admission requirements: educational establishments are free to impose requirements regarding the previous education of applicants. Nor does it mean that private schools have to accept all applicants, even when they are full. Since everyone meeting the basic admission requirements can apply, institutions can find themselves inundated with applications and must be able to operate selection procedures if need be.

System of student loans

Aruba has a system of student loans for which both men and women are eligible to apply. Provided they meet the relevant criteria, students can obtain loans to enable them to attend the courses of their choice. There has been no change in the trend noted in the previous report concerning the choice of courses by male and female students.

Compulsory education

At present, education is not compulsory in Aruba. However, moves in this direction are far advanced. The draft legislation on the subject takes account of the current structure of the education system by proposing that the period of compulsory education should begin around the age of four and end

around the age of sixteen. The two criteria for the end of compulsory education are that the child has successfully completed a course of secondary education or, failing that, has at least attended school to the end of ~~the~~ school year in which it reaches the age of sixteen. The aim is to prevent pupils leaving school without qualifications. On the other hand, those with little prospect of academic success cannot be forced to remain in education indefinitely. It is therefore not an absolute requirement that pupils should have passed their school-leaving examinations.

Appendices:

Statistics:

1. Scholarships by course of study, March 1999
2. Scholarships by sex, March 1999
3. Educational participation by young people aged 4-21 by age and type of schooling at 1 September 1998 (female)
4. Educational participation by young people aged 4-21 by age and type of schooling at 1 September 1998 (male)
5. (deleted)
6. Numbers of pupils in pre-university education (VWO) by school year, age and sex at 1 September 1998
7. Numbers of pupils in junior secondary technical education by school year, age and sex at 1 September 1998
8. Numbers of pupils in senior general secondary education (HAVO) (experimental classes) by school year, age and sex at 1 September 1998
9. Numbers of pupils in senior general secondary education (HAVO) by school year, age and sex at 1 September 1998
10. Numbers of pupils in junior general secondary education (MAVO) by school year, age and sex at 1 September 1998
11. Numbers of pupils in junior vocational education (EPB) by level, school year, age and sex at 1 September 1998
12. Numbers of pupils in the health, catering, business and technology sectors of EPI (intermediate vocational education) by department, year, age and sex at 1 September 1998
13. Numbers of pupils in IPA (teacher training) by year, age and sex at 1 September 1998

14. Numbers of students in the Law Faculty of the University of Aruba by age and sex at 1 September 1998
15. Numbers of students in the Finance and Economics Faculty of the University of Aruba by age and sex at 1 September 1998
16. Numbers of students in evening classes, in evening HAVO, MAVO and technical education courses by age and sex at 1 September 1999
17. MAVO: choice of examination subjects by sex 1997
18. HAVO: choice of examination subjects by sex 1997
19. VWO: choice of examination subjects by sex 1997

Article 11: Employment

Female participation in the labour force

This section updates the information in the previous report. The figures compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) in its Labour Force Survey of 1997 show a 10% increase on the previous figures, compiled in 1994. The growth in female participation in the 25-45 age category to 54.3% is mainly attributable to the rapid expansion and availability of places in day-care centres, which is facilitating the integration of women into the labour force. By contrast, the 1997 employment rate for males is slightly down on the 1994 figure. The most significant change was in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups, reflecting increased interest in and access to further education.

Graph A.2. Participation rate by age and sex

Representation of women in various sectors

The employed population increased by 12,281 in the six years between the last census and the Labour Force Survey of 1997. The largest increase was reported in the 'real estate, renting and business activities' and 'other community, social and personal services' sectors. Although the 'hotel and restaurant' sector is the most important to Aruba's economy and the number of workers increased over the period by more than 500, its share in total employment fell from 17.56 to 16.9%.

Between 1994 and 1997 there were only minor changes in the distribution of employed persons between occupational groups. The largest sectors ('clerks', and 'service workers and shop and market sales workers') are still growing and these two sectors together accounted for 17,402 out of the total of 41,501 persons in employment. Other sectors, such as 'crafts and related trade workers' and 'elementary occupations', showed a very marked decline, including a 12% reduction in total participation by women. Even so, the overall growth in the employed population is mainly caused by the increase in the number of women in employment. Their share in the total labour force increased from 41.4% in 1994 to 43.4% in 1997.

Graph B.1.b Employed population by major occupational group (ISCO), sex and Aruban/non-Aruban status (1994 and 1997)

Branch of Industry

The total labour force of Aruba comprises 70.9% Arubans and 29.1% non-Aruban workers. More than 50% of the non-Aruban females are employed in either the 'hotel and restaurant' (29.5%) or the 'private household' (21.8%) sector. The majority of their male counterparts are employed in the 'construction' (18.6%), 'wholesale and retail trade' and 'repair' (17.5 %), and ' hotel and restaurant' (20.3%) sectors. Local workers are more or less evenly distributed among the sectors. Women are over-represented in the 'private household with employed persons', 'health and social work' and 'financial intermediation' sectors, while the 'manufacturing', 'electricity, gas and water supply' and 'construction' sectors are still male-dominated.

Table B.2.b. Employed population by sector (ISIC), sex and Aruban/non-Aruban status (1997)

Income Distribution

Table E.1. shows the distribution of income between males and females. Even though salaries increased between 1994 and 1997, the discriminatory gap between the sexes remained. In 1997, the median income for males was 33% higher than that for females (down from 36% in 1994).

In 1994, the difference between the median incomes of the two sexes was AWG 350 for Arubans and AWG 576 for non-Arubans. By 1997, the gap had decreased to AWG 300 for the Aruban population, but increased to AWG 600 for non-Arubans. It was even greater in the lowest and highest 10% of the population. In the lowest 10%, men earned almost twice as much as their female counterparts, both in 1994 and 1997. In the highest 10%, the gap was smaller, but still very large: in this category, Aruban women earned AWG 960 less than Aruban men in 1997. The gross salary differential between males and females in this group is even greater when Aruban/non-Aruban status is taken into account. Among the non-Aruban population, the difference was AWG 2006.

Table E.2 Gross salary distribution for current employment by sex and Aruban/non-Aruban status (1997)

Working hours

The Labour Force Survey of 1997 showed that the average working week for Aruba as a whole was 41.27 hours. This is very high, considering that the figure includes both part-time and full-time workers. The average working week was 42.15 hours for men and 40.30 hours for women.

Unemployment

In 1997, the overall unemployment rate for Aruba was 7.4%, compared to the figure of 6.4% revealed by the Labour Force Survey of 1994. The total unemployment rates for women were 8.0% in 1994 and 8.3% in 1997: higher than the rates for men, which were 5.7 and 6.7% respectively. In 1994, 66.3% of unemployed people were Aruban and 33.7% non-Aruban. Among the non-Arubans, 68% were women in both years.

Table C. 7.b. Unemployment rates per year by sex, age and Aruban/non-Aruban status (1997)

Domestic workers

Aruba has a large number of non-Aruban workers. In this group, 21.8% of the females work in the 'private households with employed persons' sector. It should be noted that they are excluded from the otherwise general legal protection against unfair dismissal and rights to unemployment benefits. In addition, female non-Aruban domestic workers are required to work in the same sector for at least 5 years before changing to a different one. In this respect, see article 5 (d) (i) of the thirteenth periodic report of Aruba on CERD and article 12 of the fourth report of Aruba on ICCPR.

Vocational training

The various types of employment-related training provided under the training for employment programme (EPE) show the same traditional divide as the education system: in other words, women opt mainly for training relating to languages, computer use and clerical work. It is striking, however, that more than twice as many women as men attend EPE courses. No previous education qualifications are required to attend basic EPE courses.

See *table for a breakdown of student numbers by sex and course over the period from January to September 1998.*

Child care

The increase in the number of working women with family responsibilities over the last 10 years has been accompanied by an expansion in the number of child care centres. There are currently about 110 such centres, generally run by private individuals on a commercial basis. Government policies are directed at attracting women into the labour force by promoting the provision of good quality, affordable organised child care. To this end, a government-funded project called "Trai Merdia" (After Noon) was set up in 1996 to promote after-school care for children throughout the country. Under this project, a great deal of progress has been made towards amending the national ordinance on child care centres and drafting detailed quality standards for them. These changes are expected to be completed in the first six months of this year and a new mainstream vocational training programme for child care workers is intended to be established by the end of the year.

Maternity leave

Since the previous report, a number of members of parliament have submitted draft amendments to the national ordinance on health insurance and the Civil Code with the aim of extending the period of maternity leave from 8 to 12 weeks and making the level of sickness benefits the same for both men and women, irrespective of marital status.

Article 12: Health

Further to the previous report, the following information can now be provided.

General Health Care

There are currently 54 specialists and 32 general practitioners working on the island. Seven of the specialists and 8 of the general practitioners are female. These figures are equivalent to 0.93 general practitioner/specialist per 1000 inhabitants (1998 figures).

The government has passed a general medical insurance act (AZV) and is now working on its implementation. A scheme is expected to be in place by 1 January 2001.

Health of the female population

As mentioned in the initial report, Aruba has a Family Planning Foundation, established in 1970 with the goal of promoting responsible parenthood while respecting Aruban cultural and religious traditions. Family planning services are available to all who need them, irrespective of marital status. Young people aged 15 and over can use them without parental consent.

Contraceptives are distributed both through the Family Planning Foundation and through general practitioners. In 1998, the Family Planning Foundation provided: 47.8% oral contraceptives, 35.7% condoms, 2.5% sterilisation, 8.0% injections, 5.0% intrauterine devices, and 1.1 % other methods, such as diaphragms, jellies and foams. The number of acceptor visits to the Family Planning Foundation declined from 6750 in 1995 to 3684 in 1998. This decline was to be expected, following the Foundation's introduction of an annual membership fee in 1996. In exchange for the fee of AWG 25.00 (US$ 15.00), the member receives a year's supply of contraceptives, 4 medical check-ups a year, and an annual Pap test. The timing of contraceptive delivery is as follows: injections every three months; one package of pills per month, i.e. 12 cycles; IUDs replaced every 3 to 5 years. It should be noted that the number of acceptors is starting to increase again now that people are getting used to the idea of paying a membership fee.

Depending on their insurance cover, pregnant women in Aruba can be attended by a general

practitioner, a midwife or a gynaecologist. Those who have private health insurance or are employed in the public or private sector can choose their own physician, though the services of a gynaecologist will only be covered if the woman has been referred by a general practitioner. Holders of "Pour Pouvre" Cards (PPKs) have to rely on the services of a midwife.

Prenatal check-ups are carried out once a month until week 28 of the pregnancy, every two weeks from week 28 to week 35, and weekly from week 36 on. Mother and baby both have check-ups during the first week after delivery and again after six weeks.

Every woman can attend a prenatal exercise class to prepare for delivery. The White Yellow Cross (community nursing service) provides complete courses of instruction for expectant mothers and fathers-to-be. These cover the nutrition of the mother and baby, growth and development of the foetus, hygiene, lactation, delivery and postnatal care.

Most deliveries take place at the Dr Horacio Oduber Hospital, which is equipped with two modern delivery rooms, but expectant mothers can also choose to give birth at home under the supervision of a midwife. If a premature birth is expected, the mother is transferred to Curaçao in the Netherlands Antilles, where the necessary equipment is available. If there is no time for this, the baby is transferred to Curaçao as soon after birth as it is safe to do so in view of its medical condition.

There is no official policy of promoting breast-feeding. In practice many mothers do breast-feed their babies, although they always supplement this by bottle-feeding. The Department of Public Health is planning to conduct a current situation analysis on breast-feeding at the end of the year 2000. Depending on the results, a health promotion campaign may be launched.

Birth rate and teenage pregnancies

The respective birth rate in Aruba in each of the three years from 1996 to 1998 was 16.9, 16.3 and 14.2 live births per 1000 population. The fertility rate over the same period was 66.9, 64.6 and 57.3 per 1000 women. In the case of teenagers (aged 10-19 years), the corresponding figures were 21.6, 22.5 and 17.2 per 1000.

According to figures supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, the numbers of illegitimate births in 1997 and 1998 were 622 (42.6%) and 558 (42.5%). The total numbers of children born to girls in the <15-19 age category in those two years were 135 and 98 respectively. See table below.

Legitimate* and illegitimate live births by age of mother**

	1997		1998***	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate
<15	2	1	0	0
15 -19	16	116	10	97
20 - 24	127	161	112	171
25 - 29	265	143	251	112
30 - 34	259	114	259	99
35 - 39	139	60	100	61
40 - 44	21	24	22	18
45 - 49	3	3	1	0
>50	3	0	0	0
total	835	622	755	558

* Legitimate live births: children born of a legally married couple

** Illegitimate live births: children born outside marriage

*** In 1998 there were 2 cases in which legitimacy was unknown

The study on sex education and assistance to young mothers carried out by the organisation for youth welfare associations (ATHA) was completed in March 1999. The study is to be evaluated in the course of 2000 by a working party composed of relevant staff of governmental and non-governmental organisations. On the basis of the study's findings, recommendations will be formulated and action plans drawn up with a view to minimising the numbers of unwanted pregnancies and optimising the assistance offered to young mothers.

Mortality

The table ~~below~~ shows the raw mortality rates for 1994 -1998. The raw mortality rate for women in 1998 was 4.3 per 1000. This represented a slight reduction compared to 1994.

Raw Mortality Rate, 1994-1998

Year	Population		Deaths		Death rate (0/00)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1994	80,333	40,356	431	200	5.4	5.0
1995	83,651	42,061	504	218	6.0	5.2
1996	87,960	44,276	469	188	5.3	4.2
1997	91,361	46,011	497	207	5.4	4.5
1998	93,424	47,193	505	203	5.4	4.3

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics and Registry Office

Causes of death

The five leading causes of death among women during the 1994 -1998 period were diseases of the circulatory system, neoplasms and disorders of the endocrine system. The main risk areas for the period were:

Diseases of the pulmonary circulation system and other forms of heart disease

Ischaemic heart disease

Cerebrovascular disease

Malignant neoplasm of the female breast

Diabetes Mellitus

Leading causes of death, 1994 -1998

Female population

Causes of death	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease	28	35	19	36	20
Ischemic heart disease	21	22	23	12	15
Cerebrovascular disease	18	29	22	22	25
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	11	11	9	11	16

Diabetes Mellitus	11	12	14	11	14

Source: Department of Public Health, Epidemiology & Research

In 1998, the distribution of known causes of female deaths was as follows: 33.3% circulatory disorders, 22.9% neoplasms, 10.5% communicable diseases, 6.7% diabetes mellitus, 3.8% external causes and 22.8% other diseases and ill-defined conditions.

AIDS

The first case of HIV/AIDS in Aruba presented in 1986. Epidemiological surveillance is maintained on blood donors and registered prostitutes. Data on HIV infection in the remaining population is collected through HIV/AIDS reporting.

Lectures are given and information provided on request in schools, hotels, private clubs etc. by nurses employed by the contagious diseases section of the Department of Public Health (DPH) and the Aruba AIDS Task Force (ATFA) and also by members of the Women's Club of Aruba. In addition, various posters and leaflets are distributed. The contagious diseases section distributes condoms free of charge in association with the provision of sex education and information on the prevention of STDs and HIV/AIDS.

Registered AIDS cases, 1987 - November 1999

Year	Persons who developed AIDS
1987	2
1988	2
1989	3
1990	4
1991	1
1992	3
1993	1
1994	0
1995	6
1996	6
1997	5
1998	8
1999	7
Total>>>>	48

Source: Section of contagious diseases, Dept. of Public Health

Pre- and post-test counselling is available through the contagious diseases section at the Departmen. of Public Health. All reported HIV carriers are offered post-test counselling and efforts are made to trace their contacts.

A total of 305 cases have been reported to the Department of Public Health (period to December 1999). An estimated 50% of those who test positive for HIV are immigrant workers. The majority of these return to their countries, making it impossible to tell how many go on to develop AIDS or eventually die from the disease.

Positive HIV test results, 1986 - November 1999

Year	Positive results	Year	Positive results
1986	4	1993	47
1987	5	1994	26
1988	3	1995	29
1989	6	1996	52
1990	10	1997	32
1991	23	1998	30
1992	22	1999*	24

* *November 1999* - Source: Section of contagious diseases, Dept. of Public Health

HIV positives, 1986 - November 1999

Gender	Positive results
Male	170
Female	112
Unknown	23
Total	305

Source: Section of contagious diseases, Dept. of Public Health

The female : male ratio is 1 : 1.5. Transmission is mainly due to heterosexual (or possibly bisexual) contacts and probably not to intravenous drug use. The limited numbers involved make it difficult to draw any definite conclusions.

Registered AIDS cases by risk factor, 1987 - November 1999

Risk factor	Male	Female	Total
Haemophilia			
Other blood transfusion			
IV drug user	2		2
From mother to child	2	2	4
Heterosexual	19	7	26
Homosexual	8	1	9
Bisexual	2		2
Other known risk		1	1
Risk factor unknown	2	2	4
Total >>>>	35	13	48

Source: Section of contagious diseases, Dept. of Public Health

The majority of individuals who develop AIDS are aged 30 - 49. They are therefore likely to have become infected between the ages of 20 and 39.

Registered AIDS cases (cumulative) by age and gender

1987- November 1999

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	2	2	4
5-9			
10-14			
15-19			
20-24	1	2	3
25-29	3		3
30-34	7	1	8
35-39	5	2	7
40-44	6	3	9
45-49	5	1	6
50-54	1	1	2
55-59	1		1
60+	1	1	2
NR	3	0	3
Total	35	13	48

Source: Section of Contagious Diseases, Dept. of Public Health

ATFA activities since June 1997

On 26 – 28 November 1997, ATFA organised a workshop on ways of supporting people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS. The aim of the workshop was to train all those currently dealing with or caring for people infected with HIV/AIDS and those likely to do so in the future. Speakers included a representative of UNAIDS, a representative of the AIDS programme in Curaçao, a local internist and a local employee of the contagious diseases section at the Department of Public Health.

World AIDS Day 1997 was marked by a showing of the film 'Philadelphia' by a local television station, followed by an interview with an AIDS patient and members of his family. Press releases

were published in local newspapers and other media and a newsletter focusing on HIV/AIDS was published and distributed.

Throughout 1998, information continued to be provided to schools, clubs and groups by members of the Women's Club of Aruba and staff from the contagious diseases section.

During the carnival period, special condom and information distribution campaigns were run by two institutions and information was disseminated through the media.

The 1997 Arubus campaign – consisting of anti-AIDS signs on two buses - continued throughout 1998.

In June 1998, a "Stop AIDS and other STDs" campaign was launched. This involved the distribution of an information leaflet on the prevention of AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases and an advertising spot on every local television station.

To mark World AIDS Day 1998, an exhibition was held in the Public Library in Oranjestad. It was visited by youngsters, families and several schools. The Women's Club of Aruba also held their annual candle-lit march.

In the course of 1999, information was provided on request through talks in schools, service clubs, etc.. During the carnival period, condoms were distributed via ambulance personnel and members of the Red Cross.

In May 1999, a UNAIDS Theme Group was set up in the form of a multi-sectoral AIDS Task Force designed to get more sectors involved in the fight against HIV/AIDS. The Task Force includes several government departments, non-governmental organisations and private sector bodies. A strategic plan has been formulated for 1999-2000 and constitutes a comprehensive programme for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in Aruba. A broad range of activities are planned. These are broken down into three strategies to address the challenge of the overall programme objectives: 1. To offer comprehensive care and support to persons living with HIV/AIDS and to encourage networking between them. 2. To expand outreach strategies to high-risk/vulnerable populations. 3. To support advocacy efforts to enlist new partnerships within the business and religious communities and the tourism sector.

In June 1999 two members of the AIDS Task Force attended the AIDS programme managers' meeting in Antigua, where a regional plan was presented to address the AIDS epidemic in the Caribbean. Representatives of UNAIDS also designated Miss Universe Aruba as good-will ambassador for UNAIDS in Aruba. She is now giving talks in schools and acting as a peer-group educator.

To mark World AIDS Day 1999, an exhibition was held at a local library and a red ribbon campaign was organised among secondary school children. Posters were displayed explaining the significance of the red ribbon and the ribbons themselves were made by a youth service club, the Kiwanis Key Club Colegio Arubano, making this a campaign run by young people for young people. In addition, a radio advertising spot was broadcast dedicated to those infected or affected and to young people trying to make a difference. Finally, the annual nocturnal candle-lit march was held by the Women's Club of Aruba, this year attracting special interest from young people.

The AIDS Task Force also published three leaflets: "How to speak to a youngster on HIV/AIDS", "Most frequently asked questions on HIV/AIDS" and "How to use the right condom the right way".

In February 2000, teaching days entitled "Let's talk about sex" were organised by the Catholic schools foundation. Third and fourth year classes from five secondary schools visited the Cultural Centre to receive information on AIDS/STDs, condoms, violence within relationships, family planning, feelings, etc. Each of the information days concluded with a question-and-answer session involving a panel of two young people and two professionals.

The Carnival Campaign 2000 included the active distribution of condoms before some of the parades. This was done by members of the AIDS Task Force Aruba, the Women's Club of Aruba and EPI (intermediate vocational education) students studying health-related subjects. The Women's Club of Aruba also participated in the Grand Parade with a float displaying HIV/AIDS prevention messages and distributing condoms. A relevant advertising spot was broadcast on radio stations.

Finally, in February 2000 Miss Universe Aruba featured with other young people in a discussion programme on HIV/AIDS on a local television station.

Female drug addicts

On the subject of drug-related problems among women, the following information can now be added to that contained in the previous report. In February to October 1997, the FUNDINI (Foundation for Investigation and Information) public research organisation conducted a survey in twenty local areas with the aim of improving understanding of the impact of drug use on the life of Aruban society. The results suggest that there are about 11,000 drug users in Aruba, 8,250 men and 2,750 women. The most popular drugs are marihuana, cocaine and base. The table below shows that the ratio of male to female drug users is around 3 : 1.

Drug users by sex

Data source	**male**	**female**
Cohort analysis	77%	23%
Dakota Centre	76%	24%
Speransa Nobo organisation	70%	30%
Psychiatric patients	81%	19%
Interviews with drug users	85%	18%
Overall estimate	**75%**	**25%**

Source: FUNDINI report

This rough estimate of the number of drug users in Aruba assumes drug use by 15% of a total population of 95,000 people aged 13 and over (1997 figure). According to the FUNDINI survey, the country numbers an estimated 2000 problem drug users. Assuming a total population of 11,000 drug users, this means that there are 9,000 recreational users.

In mid-1999, the low-threshold rehabilitation centre moved to new premises offering more space, facilities and capacity. It can now accommodate 72 patients. To correct the gender balance within rehabilitation programmes, a special 12-bed female department has been created (20% of total capacity) and more female staff with different specialties have been recruited.

Lack of funds has so far prevented the establishment of the planned halfway house for women. Talks

are currently proceeding with two service clubs (the Women's Club of Aruba and the Aruba Female Jaycees) in the hope of attracting broader-based support for the planning, implementation and funding of the project.

A recent development in Aruba is the emergence of women's self-help groups.

Finally, the FUNDINI report shows that 55% of the women who approached the FHMD in the first half of 1997 reported that their partner's alcohol or drug abuse was the cause of the difficulties in their relationship. More than 20% of cases were connected with drug-taking.

National ordinance on guardianship for drug addicts

On 3 December 1998, the Aruban Civil Code was amended to provide powers to place drug addicts under guardianship and to detain them for compulsory treatment. The new provisions have not yet been implemented because the necessary facilities are unavailable. However, final preparations for implementation are now in hand. All this means that statutory provisions are now in place to allow drug addicts to be placed under guardianship or compulsorily detained for in-patient treatment and rehabilitation. In the past, such provisions applied only to alcoholics. The new provisions are especially relevant to addicts who present a constant danger to themselves and a threat to public order. Placing such addicts under guardianship will help to protect individuals whom the court deems incapable through drug abuse of looking after their own interests.

Requests for addicts to be placed under guardianship and admitted to a rehabilitation centre can be made by the addict, his or her spouse, directly related family members or collateral relatives to the fourth degree, as well as by the Public Prosecutor.

No details are yet available either on the numbers of men and women under guardianship or detained for treatment in consequence of these new provisions or on the physical provision made for their treatment.

Article 13: Economic and social life

In Aruba, social security benefits are available both to individuals temporarily unable to support themselves and to those with medical disabilities. Article 8 of the National Social Care Ordinance (AB 1988 no. 88) provides that unemployed children aged 16 and over who live with their parents and display a high level of long-term labour disability due to mental or physical incapacity qualify for disability benefits. The scope of this article is narrowly defined, but has been broadly interpreted in recent years as meaning that other family members and single people with disabilities should also qualify for such benefits. Preparations are now in hand for the amendment of this article.

The National Income Support Ordinance gives disabled people a right to disability benefits irrespective of the income of other family members. In this respect, see also articles 6 and 9 of the initial Aruban report on ESOCUL.

Data from the Department of Social Affairs show that 3473 heads of households were in receipt of social security benefits on 1 October 1998. Of these, 1997 (circa 60%) were women, approximately half of them single mothers. Virtually equal numbers of men and women are dependent on disability benefits: 546 men and 581 women. Almost half of them are aged 50 or over.

On the advice of the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Council of Ministers has recently agreed to appoint a population committee for Aruba. Its remit will be to monitor demographic and social trends and conduct or commission relevant surveys and studies in order to provide data for policy-making and planning. On the basis of these activities, it is to issue advice on population policies in general and identify the most appropriate approach to specific problems. One of the population and development themes which the committee will address is poverty prevention and reduction. It will pay specific attention to high-risk groups, people on the poverty line, action to raise the standard of living, the purchasing power of the poor, and institutional support. No concrete information is yet available regarding the membership of the committee.

Article 15: Equal treatment before the courts and the law

Since the last report, the number of female lawyers has risen from 14 to 24. This has occurred, however, against the background of an overall increase in the number of lawyers from 50 at the time of the last report to 73 now.

The national ordinance on the administration of justice in administrative matters came into force on 1 December 1997 (see article 6 of the thirteenth periodic report of Aruba on CERD). Everyone, irrespective of sex or nationality, may institute proceedings before the administrative courts (and indeed before all other courts). Insofar as any legal inequalities still remain, the intention of article 1 of the Aruban Constitution is to eliminate these. Discriminatory provisions may, with reasonable chance of success, be submitted to the independent judgement of the courts.

In 1998, the courts dealt with 85 administrative cases, of which 72 (84.7%) related to the admission of aliens. In 1999 there were 120 cases, 71 (59.2 %) of them relating to admission.

With regard to article 15 (4) of this Convention, reference is made to article 5 (d) (i) of the thirteenth periodic report of Aruba on CERD.

Figure 49

Scholarships by course of study

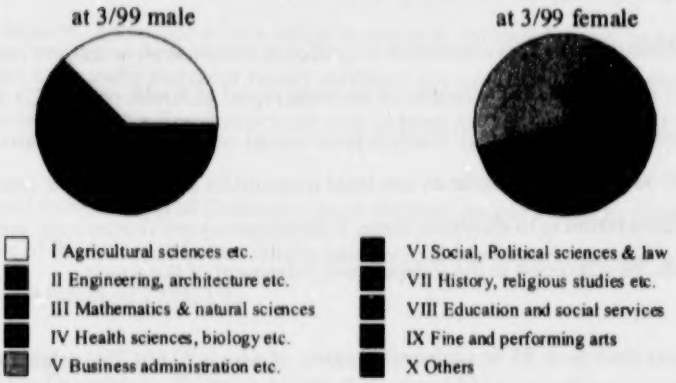
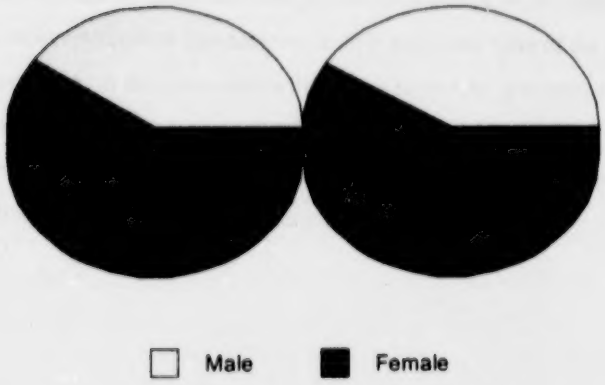

at 3/99 male
at 3/99 female
I Agricultural sciences etc.
II Engineering, architecture etc.
III Mathematics & natural sciences
IV Health sciences, biology etc.
V Business administration etc.
VI Social, Political sciences & law
VII History, religious studies etc.
VIII Education and social services
IX Fine and performing arts
X Others

Figure 52

Scholarships by sex

awarded in 1997/98 at 3/99



Educational participation by young people aged 4-21 by age and type of schooling at 1 September 1998 (female)

AGE	Pop	at school	KO	BO	BUO	EPB	LTO	MAVO	HAVO	VWO	EPI-D	EPI-H	EPI-T	EPI-E	ISA	IPA	UA	FRC	DeS	ATC
4	702	428	407		1										3			8	9	
5	699	709	688	1	1										1			7	11	
6	696	701	190	477	2										4			8	20	
7	692	636		611	1													9	15	
8	687	628		596	3										5			10	14	
9	681	736		702	10										8			5	11	
10	676	646		599	16										6			11	14	
11	672	611		573	14										4			8	12	
12	663	634		383	17	12		130	88						4					1
13	646	648		164	21	53		268	88	51					2			1		3
14	625	624		56	14	119		310	59	60					5			1		
15	607	636		6	4	204		302	58	58				1	3					
16	590	537			3	160		206	77	54	5	3	2	22	5					
17	578	692				343		118	106	59	10	7	8	34	6	1				
18	575	352			2	42		54	95	41	22	19	9	62	3		3			
19	578	207			3	11		14	33	27	27	13	9	53		9	8			
20	582	119				1		1	11	11	20	8	10	37		9	11			
21	587	89				1			4	3	19	7	5	27		10	13			
Total	10949	9544	1285	4168	112	945	0	1403	615	361	84	50	38	209	59	19	22	68	106	4
At school		9705	1285	4170	112	717	0	1405	619	365	139	64	50	264	61	150	130	68	106	4

Source: CBS (Central Bureau for Statistics) 1998, page 7

Educational participation by young people aged 4-21 by age and type of schooling at 1 September 1998 (male)

AGE	Pop	at school	KO	BO	BUO	EPB	LTO	MAVO	HAVO	VWO	EPI-D	EPI-H	EPI-T	EPI-E	ISA	IPA	UA	FRC	D&S	ATC
4	751	472	450												4			6	12	
5	746	709	674	1											7			7	20	
6	741	713	191	484	2										5			8	23	
7	735	689	1	661	6										6			3	12	
8	728	678		639	8										5			15	11	
9	720	676		624	22										6			11	13	
10	712	654		594	34										5			6	15	
11	705	617		585	27				1						5			7	12	
12	694	651		427	23	9		101	69	2					8			5	7	1
13	678	649		238	21	83		207	58	29					7			5	1	3
14	659	611		42	17	197		270	29	40					14			2		1
15	642	597		7	9	285		225	30	35					6					
16	626	499			1	256	1	144	33	30	0	1	26	3	4					
17	615	430			1	228	9	89	16	33	1	4	33	8	8					
18	608	281			3	108	9	34	13	16	2	9	74	12			1			
19	607	193			2	40	6	9	7	13	1	9	84	16			6			
20	607	147			2	10	8		3	7	3	15	80	12	2	1	4			
21	608	87					1			3	2	11	50	12		1	7			
Total	12182	9353	1316	4282	178	1216	34	1079	259	208	9	49	347	63	92	2	18	75	126	5
At school		9722	1316	4286	179	1216	35	1080	435	209	12	57	417	73	93	29	84	75	126	5

Source: CBS (Central Bureau for Statistics) 1998, page 7

(Numbers of pupils in pre-university education (VWO) by school year, age and sex at 1 September 1998

	2th			3th			4th			5th			6th			TOTAL		
AGE	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
12	3		3			0			0			0			0	3	0	3
13	41	73	114	2	4	6			0			0			0	43	77	120
14	2	4	6	35	44	79		4	4			0			0	37	52	89
15	1	1	2	7	6	13	26	47	73	2	1	3			0	36	55	91
16		1	1		4	4	8	9	17	21	39	60	1	2	3	30	55	85
17			0		1	1	1	1	2	10	25	35	15	34	49	26	61	87
18			0			0			0	6	10	16	5	17	22	11	27	38
19			0			0		1	1	5	8	13	8	17	25	13	26	39
20			0			0			0	3	2	5	5	7	12	8	9	17
21			0			0			0	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
22			0			0			0			0		1	1	0	1	1
	47	79	126	44	59	103	35	62	97	48	86	134	35	79	114	209	365	574

Number of pupils in junior secondary technical education by school year, age and sex at 1 September 1998

	4th			Total		
AGE	M	F	T	M	F	T
16	2		2	2	0	2
17	9		9	9	0	9
18	10		10	10	0	10
19	8		8	8	0	8
20	4		4	4	0	4
21	1		1	1	0	1
22	1		1	1	0	1
	35	0	35	35	0	35

Numbers of pupils in senior general secondary education (HAVO) (experimental classes) by school year, age and sex at I September 1998

	1st			2th			3th			TOTAL		
AGE	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
16	23	32	55			0			0	23	32	55
17	13	24	37	15	15	30			0	28	39	67
18	3	1	4	10	20	30	7	20	27	20	41	61
19			0	2	4	6	7	9	16	9	13	22
20			0			0		4	4	0	4	4
21			0			0	3	1	4	3	1	4
	39	57	96	27	39	66	17	34	51	83	130	213

Number of pupils in senior general secondary education (HAVO) by school year, age and sex at 1 September 1998

	1st			2th			3th			4th			5th			Total		
AGE	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
11	4	4	8			0			0			0			0	4	4	8
12	97	116	213	2	2	4			0			0			0	99	118	217
13	5	15	20	26	56	82		1	1			0			0	31	72	103
14	2	1	3	16	22	38	18	38	56			0			0	36	61	97
15	1		1	2	1	3	6	24	30	23	23	46		2	2	32	50	82
16			0	1	2	3	3	3	6	31	51	82	15	11	26	50	67	117
17			0			0			0	22	29	51	29	32	61	51	61	112
18			0			0			0	8	7	15	26	29	55	34	36	70
19			0			0			0		3	3	9	12	21	9	15	24
20			0			0			0			0	5	5	10	5	5	10
21			0			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
22			0			0			0	1		1			0	1	0	1
	109	136	245	47	83	130	27	66	93	85	113	198	84	91	175	352	489	841

Number of pupils in junior general secondary education (MAVO) by school year,.age and sex at 1 September 1998

	1st			2th			3th			4th			TOTAL		
AGE	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
11	1	3	4			0			0			0	1	3	4
12	137	175	312	2	1	3			0			0	139	176	315
13	101	142	243	144	148	292	2	0	2			0	247	290	537
14	56	77	133	123	130	253	75	127	202	2	0	2	256	334	590
15	10	12	22	42	54	96	95	114	209	61	98	159	208	278	486
16	2	1	3	5	19	24	63	59	122	70	100	170	140	179	319
17			0	1	2	3	20	35	55	47	56	103	68	93	161
18			0		2	2	2	6	8	15	36	51	17	44	61
19			0			0	1	0	1	3	6	9	4	6	10
20			0			0		1	1		1	1	0	2	2
	307	410	717	317	356	673	258	342	600	198	297	495	1080	1405	2485

Number of pupils in junior vocational education (EPB) by level, school year, age and sex at 1 September 1998

	Grade 1			Grade 2			Grade 3			Grade 4			Total		
AGE	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
11		1	1			0			0			0	0	1	1
12	18	20	38			0			0			0	18	20	38
13	97	47	144	15	15	30	1		1			0	113	62	175
14	133	70	203	67	51	118	22	20	42	1	1	2	223	142	365
15	49	31	80	134	85	219	84	49	133	33	38	71	300	203	503
16	4	12	16	37	24	61	107	60	167	103	60	163	251	156	407
17	2	1	3	13	9	22	64	22	86	121	69	190	200	101	301
18			0	0		0	31	10	41	53	12	65	84	22	106
19			0	1		1	7	4	11	14	4	18	22	8	30
20			0			0			0	5	1	6	5	1	6
21			0			0			0	0	1	1	0	1	1
	303	182	485	267	184	451	316	165	481	330	186	516	1216	717	1933

Number of pupils in the health sector of EPI (intermediate vocational education) by department, year, age and sex at 1 September 1998

	OVB			OVB2			BZ3			AA1			AA2			AA3			WW1			WW2			TOTAL		
AGE	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
15			0			0			0			0			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
16		1	1	1	2	3			0			0			0			0		1	1		2	2	1	6	7
17		3	3	1	3	4			0			0		2	2			0			0		6	6	1	14	15
18		2	2	1	4	5			0		4	4		3	3		1	1		4	4		7	7	1	25	26
19		5	5	1	6	7			0		1	1	1	1	2		1	1		8	8		6	6	2	28	30
20		6	6		1	1			0	1		1			0		2	2	1	10	11	1	1	2	3	20	23
21		2	2		2	2			0			0			0	1	1	2		4	4		5	5	1	14	15
22			0			0			0			0			0			0		5	5		1	1	0	6	6
23			0			0			0		2	2			0		1	1		1	1			0	0	4	4
24			0			0	1	1				0			0	1		1			0			0	1	1	2
25			0	1	1		1	1				0			0			0		1	1			0	0	3	3
26			0	1	1		1	1				0			0			0			0			0	0	2	2
27			0			0	1	1				0			0		1	1		1	1			0	0	3	3
28			0			0	1	1				0			0			0			0			0	0	1	1
29			0			0	1	1				0			0			0			0			0	0	1	1
30			0			0	1	1				0			0			0		2	2		1	1	1	3	4
31			0			0			0			0			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
32			0			0			0			0			0			0		1	1			0	0	1	1
33			0			0	1	1				0			0			0			0			0	0	1	1
34		1	1			0			0			0			0			0			0			0	0	1	1
37			0		1	1			0		1	1			0			0		1	1			0	0	2	2
38			0			0			0			0			0			0			0			0	0	1	1
39			0			0			0			0			0	1		1			0			0	1	0	1
40			0			0	1	1				0			0			0			0			0	0	1	1
41			0			0	1	1				0		1	1			0			0			0	0	2	2
	0	20	20	4	21	25	1	9	10	1	8	9	1	7	8	3	7	10	1	39	40	1	29	30	12	140	152

Number of pupils in the hotel sector of the EPI by year, age and sex at 1 September 1998

	1			2			3			TOTAL		
AGE	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
16	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
17	7	8	15	0	4	4	0	0	0	7	12	19
18	9	15	24	0	3	3	1	1	2	10	19	29
19	7	3	10	2	6	8	1	2	3	10	11	21
20	5	4	9	7	3	10	4	3	7	16	10	26
21	2	2	4	2	0	2	1	2	3	5	4	9
22	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	2	3
23	2	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	2	5	1	6
24	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	3
27	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	33	37	70	14	16	30	10	11	21	57	64	121

Number of pupils in the business sector of EPI by schoolyear, age and sex at 1 september 1998

	VB			Secr. I			Secr. II			A-I			A/AA-II			A/AA-III			TOTAL		
AGE	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
15			0			0			0		1	1			0			0	0	1	1
16	0	4	4		8	8			0	3	17	20			0			0	3	29	32
17	2	10	12		7	7		1	1	4	16	20	4	11	15			0	10	45	55
18	3	4	7		6	6		3	3	7	15	22	7	21	28	3	14	17	20	63	83
19	1		1		3	3		3	3	2	8	10	5	16	21	2	17	19	10	47	57
20			0		2	2		1	1	2	1	3	7	7	14	3	20	23	12	31	43
21			0		1	1		4	4	5	4	9	2	9	11	3	8	11	10	26	36
22			0			0		2	2		0	0	1	3	4	5	5	10	6	10	16
23			0			0		1	1		3	3			0	1	3	4	1	7	8
24			0			0			0		1	1		1	1		3	3	0	5	5
25			0			0			0			0			0	1		1	1	0	1
	6	18	24	0	27	27	0	15	15	23	66	89	26	68	94	18	70	88	73	264	337

Numbers of pupils in the technology sector of EPI by year, age and sex at 1 September 1998

	1st			2th			3th			4th			TOTAL		
AGE	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
16	33	4	37			0			0			0	33	4	37
17	24	6	30	13	2	15			0			0	37	8	45
18	39	3	42	34	2	36	13	2	15	3		3	89	7	96
19	25	2	27	21	3	24	17	6	23	8	1	9	71	12	83
20	20		20	20		20	20	4	24	24	4	28	84	8	92
21	5		5	11		11	10	2	12	20	4	24	46	6	52
22	3		3	4		4	4		4	18	1	19	29	1	30
23	1		1	1		1	2		2	15	2	17	19	2	21
24			0			0			0	5	1	6	5	1	6
25			0			0			0	4	1	5	4	1	5
	150	15	165	104	7	111	66	14	80	97	14	111	417	50	467

Number of pupils in IPA (teacher training) by year, age and sex at 1 September 1998

Number of pupils												Number of teachers		
1			2			3			4					
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
8	48	56	5	37	42	9	42	51	7	24	31	9	16	25

Number of pupils by year, age and sex at 1 September 1998

	1			2			3			4			TOTAL		
AGE	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
17		1	1											1	1
18		2	2		1	1								3	3
19		3	3		2	2								5	5
20	2	4	6		2	2		4	4				2	10	12
21	1	3	4		5	5		5	5	1		1	2	13	15
22		2	2	1	3	4		4	4		1	1	1	10	11
23		2	2		3	3	2	2	4		3	3	2	10	12
24		6	6				1	5	6	2	2	4	3	13	16
25		1	1		2	2	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	8	10
26	1	4	5		2	2	1	2	3		1	1	2	9	11
27	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	2		2	2	2	5	7
28		2	2	1	2	3		2	2		3	3	1	9	10
29		1	1		1	1		2	2					4	4
30								2	2	1		1	1	2	3
31		2	2					2	2					4	4
32		1	1		3	3		2	2		1	1		7	7
33		1	1		2	2	1	1	2				1	4	5
34	1	2	3		1	1		1	1		1	1	1	5	6
35		2	2	1		1		1	1		1	1	1	4	5
36					2	2		1	1		2	2		5	5
37	1		1		1	1	1		1		1	1	2	2	4
38	1	1	2	2	1	3				1		1	4	2	6
39		2	2											2	2
40		2	2		3	3					1	1		6	6
41								1	1		2	2		3	3
42		1	1											1	1
43		1	1											1	1
44		1	1				1	1	2				1	2	3
45											1	1	1	1	1
49										1		1	1		1
Total	8	48	56	5	37	42	9	42	51	7	24	31	29	151	180

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Number of students in the Law Faculty of the University of Aruba by age and sex at 1 September 1998

	M			F			TOTAL		
Registration year	K	D	T	K	D	T	K	D	T
1989			0		2	2	0	2	2
1990			0			0	0	0	0
1991		3	3		3	3	0	6	6
1992			0			0	0	0	0
1993			0		4	4	0	4	4
TOTAL	0	3	3	0	9	9	0	12	12

		M			F			TOTAL	
Registration year	P	D	T	P	D	T	P	D	T
1994		4	4		4	4	0	8	8
1995		10	10		10	10	0	20	20
1996	1	5	6		7	7	1	12	13
1997	9	3	12	5	9	14	14	12	26
1998	16		16	21		21	37	0	37
TOTAL	26	22	48	26	30	56	52	52	104

Number of students in the Law Faculty of Aruba by age and sex at 1 September 1998

AGE	M	F	TOTAL
t/m 19	3	4	7
20-29	22	34	56
30-39	13	22	35
40-49	13	4	17
50 plus		1	1
TOTAL	51	65	116

Number of students in the Finance and Economics Faculty of the University of Aruba by age and sex at 1 September 1998

	M					F					TOTAL				
Regisration year	P	2	3	4	T	P	2	3	4	T	P	2	3	4	T
1993					0				1	1	0	0	0	1	1
1994				2	2			2	4	6	0	0	2	6	8
1995			1	6	7			1	6	7	0	0	2	12	14
1996		2	5		7	1	1	8		10	1	3	13	0	17
1997	5	2			7	10	10			20	15	12	0	0	27
1998	8	2			10	18	2		1	21	26	4	0	1	31
TOTAL	13	6	6	8	33	29	13	11	12	65	42	19	17	20	98

Number of students in the Finance and Economics Faculty of the University of Aruba by age and sex at 1 September 1998

AGE	M	F	TOTAL
up to 19	4	12	16
20-29	29	52	81
30-39		1	1
40 plus			0
TOTAL	33	65	98

Breakdown evening classes school year 1998/1999

	Aan Number of students			Aanta Number of teachers		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
Evening-MAVO	171	337	508	26	36	62
Evening-HAVO	134	180	314	17	14	31
Evening- technical education course	94	3	97	15	2	17

Number of students by schoolyear and sex at 1 September 1998

School year	1			2			3			4			TOTAL		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Evening-MAVO				66	113	179	51	87	138	54	137	191	171	337	508
Evening-HAVO	53	73	126	29	31	60	52	76	128				134	180	314

	Number of students		
Evening technical education	M	F	T
Basis autotechniek	27	2	29
Bouwkundig aspiranttekenaar 1e leerjaar	12		12
Bouwkundig aspiranttekenaar 2e leerjaar	4	1	5
Monteur Sterkstroominstallatie 1e leerjaar	22		22
Monteur Sterkstroominstallatie 2e leerjaar	9		9
Technicus Sterkstroominstallatie 1e leerjaar	20		20
TOTAL	94	3	97

Number of students in evening-HAVO by age and school year at 1 September 1998

School year	1			2			3			TOTAL		
AGE	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
16		1	1								1	1
17	1	7	8	1	2	3				2	9	11
18	9	18	27	3	5	8	3	8	11	15	31	46
19	11	13	24	5	6	11	5	12	17	21	31	52
20	13	10	23	9	6	15	10	13	23	32	29	61
21	7	8	15	4	8	12	11	16	27	22	32	54
22	1	1	2	2		2	9	5	14	12	6	18
23	1	5	6		1	1	2	10	12	3	16	19
24	1		1	2	1	3	5	2	7	8	3	11
25				1		1	1	3	4	2	3	5
26	1	1	2				4	4	8	5	5	10
27	2	2	4					1	1	2	3	5
28		2	2					1	1		3	3
30	1	1	2							1	1	2
31	1	1	2		1	1	1		1	2	2	4
33	2	1	3	1	1	2	1		1	4	2	6
36								1	1		1	1
40	1	1	2							1	1	2
44	1	1	2							1	1	2
45				1		1				1		1
TOTAL	53	73	126	29	31	60	52	76	128	134	180	314

Number of students in evening-MAVO by age and school year at 1 September 1998

schoolyear	2			3			4			TOTAL		
AGE	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
13	1		1							1		1
14		1	1								1	1
15	3	1	4					1	1	3	2	5
16	1	12	13	7	2	9		6	6	8	20	28
17	7	25	32	14	21	35	6	11	17	27	57	84
18	16	22	38	8	23	31	4	23	27	28	68	96
19	14	19	33	8	15	23	16	30	46	38	64	102
20	8	8	16	5	10	15	9	16	25	22	34	56
21	6	8	14		3	3	8	22	30	14	33	47
22	3	4	7	1	5	6	3	7	10	7	16	23
23	3	3	6	3	1	4	2	5	7	8	9	17
24		2	2	1	3	4	3		3	4	5	9
25	2		2	1		1	1	6	7	4	6	10
26		1	1		3	3	1	4	5	1	8	9
27	1	2	3					1	1	1	3	4
28	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5
29		1	1	1		1				1	1	2
32		1	1								1	1
33		1	1					1	1		2	2
34		1	1					1	1		2	2
35								1	1		1	1
39				1		1				1		1
40								1	1		1	1
51				1		1				1		1
TOTAL	66	113	179	51	87	138	54	137	191	171	337	508

Number of students in evening technical education by school year and sex at 1 September 1998

Age	M	F	T
16	1		1
17	11		11
18	11		11
19	10		10
20	10		10
21	7		7
22	5	1	6
23	5		5
24	3		3
25	6		6
26	2		2
27	2		2
28	3		3
29	2		2
31	1		1
32	2		2
34	3		3
35	2		2
36	2	1	3
39	2		2
40	1		1
41	3		3
67		1	1
TOTAL	94	3	97

17.

Figure 25

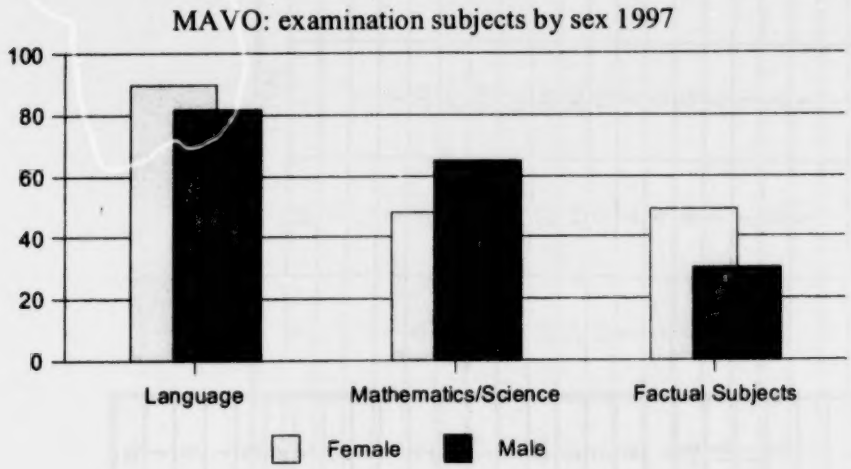


Figure 26

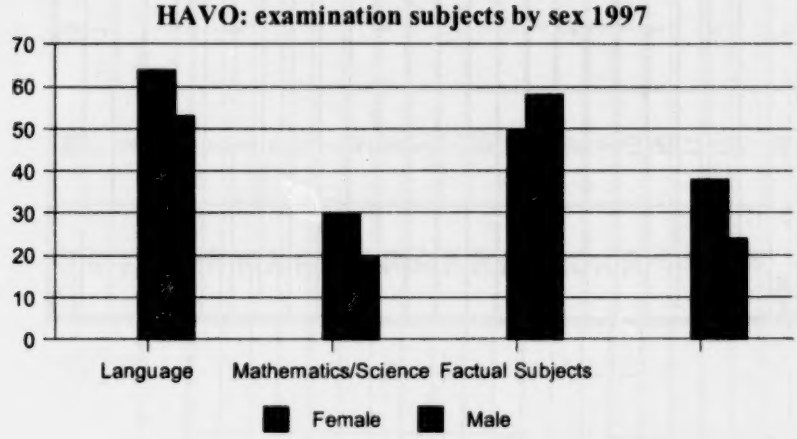
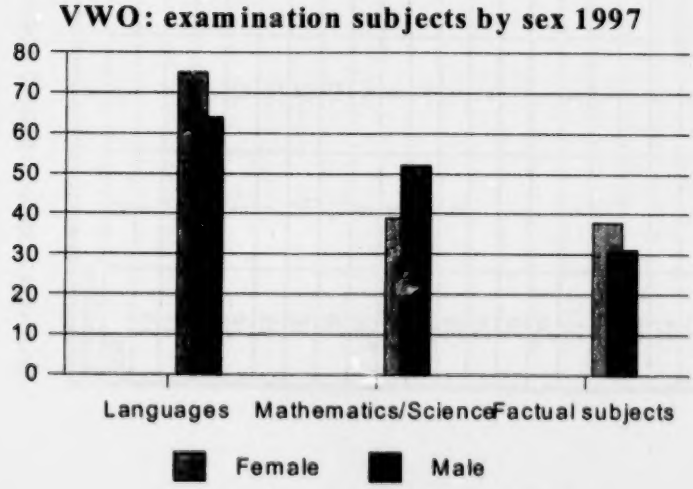
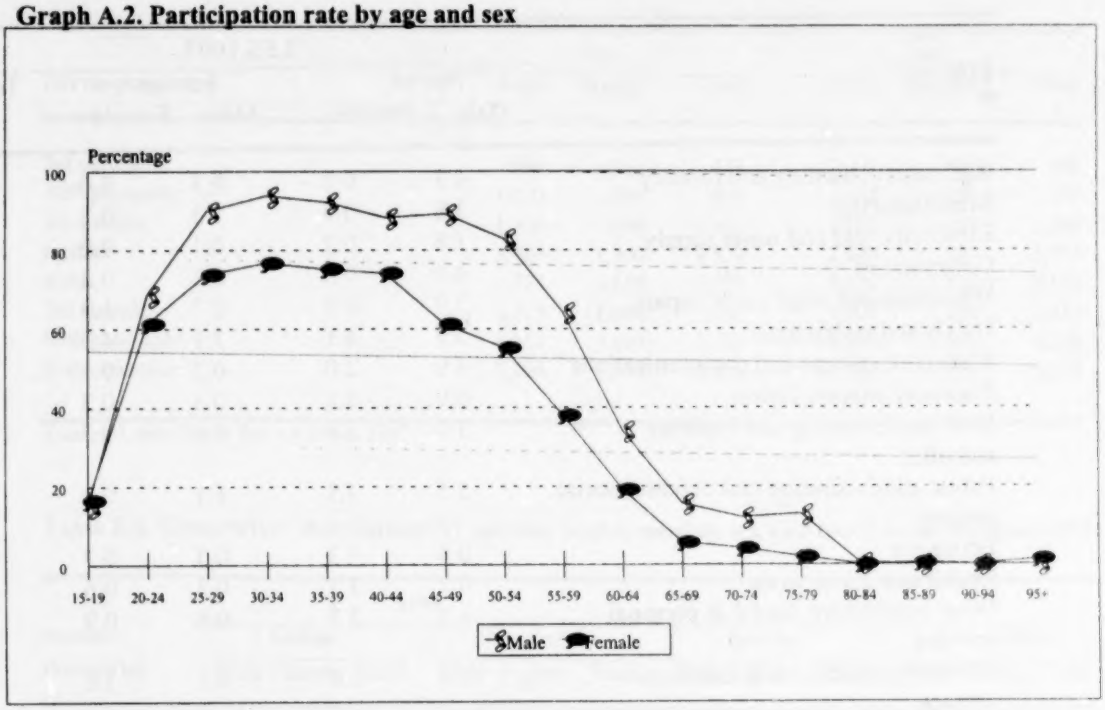


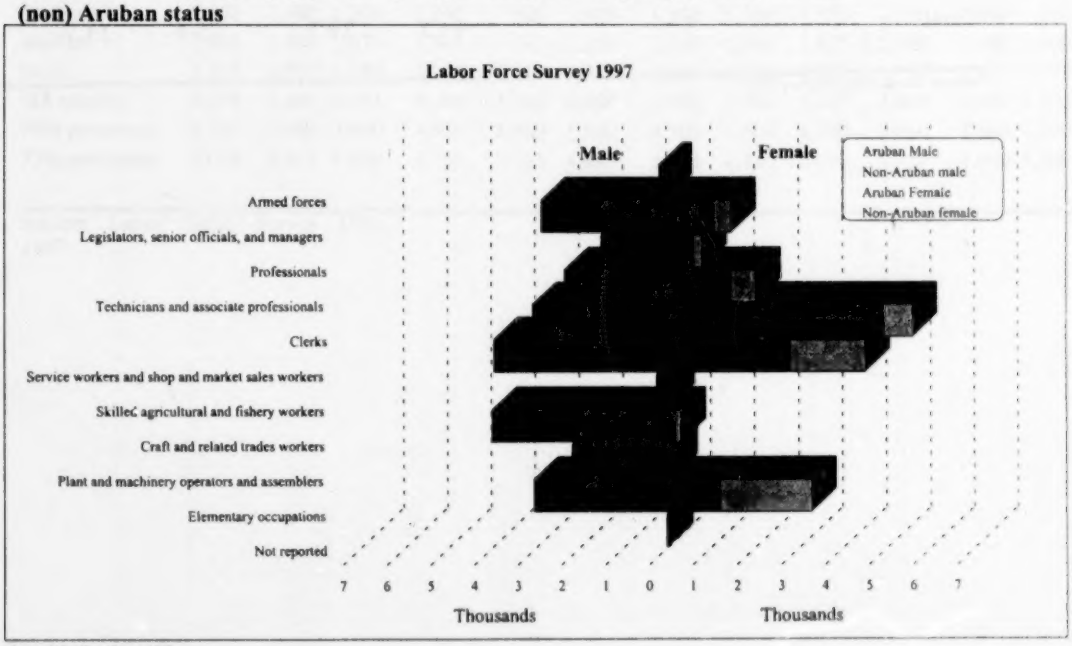
Figure 27



Graph A.2. Participation rate by age and sex



Graph B.1.b. Employed population by major occupational group (ISCO), sex and (non) Aruban status



Source: Labor Force Survey 1997

Table B.2.b. Employed population by branch of industry (ISIC), sex and (non) Aruban status

ISIC	LFS 1997				
	Native		Foreign		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5
Manufacturing	3.8	0.9	1.3	0.3	6.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.9
Construction	4.9	0.3	2.9	0.2	8.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair	5.9	6.9	2.7	1.9	17.4
Hotels and restaurants	5.7	4.1	3.1	4.0	16.9
Transport, storage and communications	4.9	2.0	0.7	0.5	8.1
Financial intermediation	0.9	2.1	0.3	0.2	3.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.0	2.6	1.4	0.7	7.8
Public administration and defense; social security	5.5	3.5	1.1	0.4	10.5
Education	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.7	3.1
Health and social work	0.7	3.3	0.3	0.6	5.0
Other community, social & personal services	3.3	2.3	0.8	0.9	7.3
Private households with employed persons	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.0	3.1
Extra territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not reported	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Total	41.2	29.7	15.4	13.7	100.0

Source: Labor Force Survey 1997

Table E.1. Gross salary distribution for current employment by sex 1994-1997

Income percentiles	1994			1997		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5th percentile	900	435	479	1,000	500	550
10th percentile	1,000	500	800	1,100	600	900
1st quartile	1,300	950	1,100	1,400	1,060	1,200
median	1,760	1,300	1,533	2,000	1,500	1,735
mean	2,324	1,619	1,979	2,520	1,826	2,186
3rd quartile	2,775	2,000	2,450	3,000	2,260	2,613
90th percentile	4,265	3,103	3,728	4,800	3,500	4,100
95th percentile	5,200	3,703	4,688	6,000	4,245	5,250

Source: Labor Force Survey 1994, 1997

Table E.2. Gross salary distribution for current employment by sex and (non) Aruban status 1997

Income Percentiles	1994						1997					
	Aruban			Non-Aruban			Aruban			Non-Aruban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5th percentile	900	600	770	897	360	400	1,000	601	878	885	450	500
10th percentile	1,004	850	900	950	430	450	1,200	1,000	1,050	1,094	500	550
1st quartile	1,350	1,100	1,200	1,200	500	900	1,500	1,200	1,350	1,300	600	1,050
median	1,850	1,500	1,673	1,568	992	1,250	2,000	1,700	1,855	1,700	1,300	1,400
mean	2,338	1,795	2,084	2,285	1,223	1,719	2,515	2,025	2,289	2,533	1,410	1,942
3rd quartile	2,858	2,200	2,551	2,500	1,490	2,000	3,000	2,500	2,800	3,000	1,600	2,200
90th percentile	4,200	3,390	3,800	4,500	2,500	3,500	4,560	3,600	4,100	5,060	3,000	4,200
95th percentile	5,028	3,855	4,680	5,750	3,155	4,887	5,753	4,449	5,200	7,530	4,000	5,500

Source: Labor Force Survey 1994, 1997

Table C.7.b. Unemployment by sex, age and (non) Aruban status (1997)

Age group	Male			Female		
	Aruban	Non- Aruban	Total	Aruban	Non- Aruban	Total
15-19 yrs.	134	30	163	164	95	259
20-24 yrs.	260	20	280	228	95	322
25-29 yrs.	145	104	249	110	73	183
30-34yrs.	185	55	240	155	139	294
35-39 yrs.	211	53	264	99	57	156
40-44 yrs.	248	17	264	69	110	179
45-49 yrs.	62	31	93	74	59	133
50-54 yrs.	71	0	71	15	59	74
55-59 yrs.	33	0	33	26	0	26
60-64 yrs.	12	24	36	0	20	20
Total	1,360	333	1,693	939	708	1,647

Source: Labor Force Survey 1997

Training for Employment Programme: Number of students by sex and course over the period from January-September 1998

	Number students	Number of students finishing course			Number of students achieving diploma			TOTAL %		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Advanced Cook	19	8	11	19	8	11	19	100	100	100
Carpenting	25	15	5	20	13	3	16	87	60	80
Bartender	44	20	15	35	18	13	31	90	87	89
Basic Electrician	20	17	2	19	16	2	18	94	100	95
Bookkeeping beginners	140	21	70	91	19	60	79	90	86	87
Bookkeeping advanced	104	20	54	74	18	49	67	90	91	91
Computer beginners	505	133	282	415	127	265	392	95	94	94
Computer advanced	387	108	236	344	100	212	312	93	90	91
English Beginners	412	92	222	314						
English Advanced	233	32	120	152	22	84	106	69	70	70
Front-Office	7		7	7		7	7		100	100
F & B Cost Control	23	14	1	15	14	1	15	100	100	100
Assistant Cook	33	9	18	27	5	12	17	56	67	63
Landmarking	4	2	1	3	2	1	3	100	100	100
Pastry	13	3	8	11	2	7	9	67	88	82
Papiamento beginners	289	76	156	232						
Papiamento advanced	232	58	124	182	58	124	182	100	100	100
Body and metal work	9	7		7	7		7	100		100
Butchers/cooks	39	9	17	26	9	17	26	100	100	100
Waiter	131	31	84	115	31	83	114	100	99	99
TOTAL	2669	675	1433	2108	469	951	1420	93	90	91

Training for Employment Programme: Number of students by sex and course over the period from January-September 1998

	Number students	Number of students finishing course			Number of students achieving diploma			TOTAL %		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Advanced Cook	19	8	11	19	8	11	19	100	100	100
Carpenting	25	15	5	20	13	3	16	87	60	80
Bartender	44	20	15	35	18	13	31	90	87	89
Basic Electrician	20	17	2	19	16	2	18	94	100	95
Bookkeeping beginners	140	21	70	91	19	60	79	90	86	87
Bookkeeping advanced	104	20	54	74	18	49	67	90	91	91
Computer beginners	505	133	282	415	127	265	392	95	94	94
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English Advanced	233	32	120	152	22	84	106	69	70	70
Front-Office	7		7	7		7	7		100	100
F & B Cost Control	23	14	1	15	14	1	15	100	100	100
Assistant Cook	33	9	18	27	5	12	17	56	67	63
Landmarking	4	2	1	3	2	1	3	100	100	100
Pastry	13	3	8	11	2	7	9	67	88	82
Papiamento beginners	289	76	156	232						
Papiamento advanced	232	58	124	182	58	124	182	100	100	100
Body and metal work	9	7		7	7		7	100		100
Butchers/cooks	39	9	17	26	9	17	26	100	100	100
Waiter	131	31	84	115	31	83	114	100	99	99
TOTAL	2669	675	1433	2108	469	951	1420	93	90	91

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